

WHOLE COUNTRY HAS A MOVE ON; VIM IS KEYNOTE

Red Cross Drive's Success
Proves Colossal Power
of United Effort

GREAT FERVOR OF GIVING

Rich Toss Big Greenbacks, Poor
Their Pennies, Into Out-
stretched Flags

"STARS AND STRIPES" HELPS

Sixteen Copies Bring Total of \$13,000
—Dogs Hold Money Baskets on
New York Streets

By J. W. MULLER
American Staff Correspondent of THE STARS
AND STRIPES

\$812.50 A COPY

[BY CABLE TO THE STARS AND STRIPES.]
NEW YORK, May 30.—Sixteen
autographed copies of THE STARS
AND STRIPES, fresh from France,
were auctioned off for the Red
Cross, in New York City, at various
theaters and moving picture houses
during the last two days of the
drive.

Municipal Justice Aaron J. Levy,
chairman of the speakers' bureau of
the allied theatrical and motion pic-
ture team of the Red Cross commit-
tee, reports that the sale of these
sixteen copies realized approxi-
mately \$13,000.

[BY CABLE TO THE STARS AND STRIPES.]
NEW YORK, May 30.—You fellows
know the sensation when, after sawing
a mighty tough log, the sawtooth sud-
denly begins to zip through quick. That
is my feeling about the past week's de-
velopments here.

Ship launchings, cargo dispatchings,
freight movements, railroad organiza-
tion, the magnificent Red Cross drive,
crop reports, the big movements of the
new draft forces to the cantonments,
the decision to raise an Army without
limitation, and general conditions—all
make an excellent impression of suc-
cessful accomplishment. A decided spirit
of having a move on is in the air and
our cities during this Red Cross drive have
presented truly magnificent pictures of
democracy in action.

The united effort has been colossal,
and the work has been conducted with
astounding and unflagging energy; yet
it has been neither frantic nor desper-
ate, but simply bubbling with that
genius and ability for "getting there"
which even the most modest Americans
must admit is an American trait.

I don't mean to introduce the foolish,
boastful note, but I would be telling
less than the truth if I did not tell you
that the nation's Red Cross work ex-
hibited beautifully all that is best in
our national character; and this best in
itself is nearly everywhere and in every
thing.

The Red Cross aimed at a total of
\$100,000,000 as a result of its week's
drive. It got \$133,000,000. Of this
amount New York City contributed
\$33,000,000. The old city, goaded by
the taunts aimed at it by lesser com-
munities during the Liberty Loan drive,
dug down as it never dug down before.

Added Vim in the Air

Courage and faith were required even
to contemplate starting this huge effort
immediately after the Liberty Loan had
made such intense calls on the country's
power, but the new drive is convincingly
clear that instead of being weary from the
\$4,000,000,000 job, our people had added
vim.

There was never a moment when any-
body could even suspect inertia. The
American masses did not wait to be
pushed, but made themselves a part of
the push. Those who could give dollars
gave them. Those who could not gave
silver. And the poorest gave pennies
even more precious than rich men's dol-
lars.

Along the Rich Man's Street—Fifth
Avenue—were scores of Army stretchers
guarded by Red Cross girls, soldiers and
sailors. These were piled full again and
again with silver offerings from the com-
mon people. Your correspondent saw in-
dividuals in our hotels and other re-
sorts of wealth give great sums at one
clip that would make most of us rich for
Continued on Page 2

RAILROAD MAGNATES BOW TO GOVERNMENT

Secretary McAdoo Replaces
System Heads by Fed-
eral Managers

[BY CABLE TO THE STARS AND STRIPES.]
NEW YORK, May 30.—Secretary
of the Treasury William G. McAdoo,
in his capacity as Director-Gen-
eral of Railroads, has issued an order
removing railroad presidents and replac-
ing them by Federal managers.

Many presidents will presumably
sever their connections with their cor-
porations and re-enter national service
directly under the Government as Fed-
eral managers, but many others will be
out for good and all.

The Director-General's order makes no
criticism or charges against the pres-
idents, but one president who was re-
placed by another man appointed as
Federal manager heatedly denies that he
has opposed the Government's
orders. Newspaper reports say that at
least some railroad corporations failed
to co-operate with the Government.

Great anguish is felt because the sal-
aries as Federal managers will be far
less than the present presidential sal-
aries of \$50,000, but the anguish is con-
fined wholly to the presidents, and the
public accepts the disaster with extra-
ordinary fortitude.

AN ARMY WITHOUT LIMIT

[BY CABLE TO THE STARS AND STRIPES.]
NEW YORK, May 30.—A House
Bill unanimously reported by the
Committee on Military Affairs takes
away the limit on the size of the
Army, at the Secretary of War's re-
quest.

It authorizes the President to call
as many men as can be used, and
provides an appropriation of
\$11,000,000,000.

Secretary Baker has sent Congress
the draft of a bill authorizing the
voluntary enlistment of men from
40 to 55 for use in non-combatant
services.

The Browning guns are coming
fast now, and will come still faster
henceforth.

It is noteworthy that, so far, the
Secretary's sweeping request for an
Army without any limit has been
received with absolute unanimity
of approval.

HEALTH OF A. E. F.

BETTER THAN THAT OF TROOPS IN U. S.

"Excellent" Is Medical De-
partment's Report on
Conditions Here

OLD ILLS MOST FREQUENT

Number of Cases of Controllable
Diseases Is Showing Credit-
able Reduction

The A. E. F. is more than in infant get-
ting ready to celebrate the first anniver-
sary of its birth as an Allied fighting
machine—it is a mighty husky infant.
Its own family doctor and wet nurse,
the Medical Department, says so. "Ex-
cellent" is the Medical Department's
pronouncement on this same infant's
general health.

More than that, the non-effective rate
in the A. E. F.—and that means the
number of men in each 1,000 who are
unable to perform their duties because
of sickness—has, since the second week
in February, been smaller than it has
among American troops in the United
States. With the exception of one week,
the venereal rate has also been smaller
in the A. E. F. since January 1 than
among troops still at home.

Diseases All Old Fashioned

One important fact about what diseases
we really have had is that we brought
them all from home. They are the old
familiar complaints, some trivial, some
serious, but not one of them is a disease
which we might not have contracted just
as easily anywhere between the Atlantic
and Pacific.

The number of cases of controllable
diseases is showing creditable reduction,
not only as compared to the rate in the
United States, but also from month to
month in the A. E. F. since January 1.

During the winter pneumonia and
meningitis claimed 72 per cent of deaths
otherwise than in action, and nearly 82
per cent of the total deaths, not in-
cluding deaths in action, were from in-
fectious diseases. This means that the
A. E. F.'s diseases are largely within the
control of the men themselves. Every
unexpressed cough in a well-filled bar-
ack makes its share in keeping those dis-
eases from spreading, says the doctor.
Measles is present a negligible fac-
tor. Diphtheria and scarlet fever still
present some difficulties, but are rapidly
being controlled. Otherwise, every in-
fectious disease, including such intes-
tinal maladies as typhoid, paratyphoid
and the various kinds of dysentery, is
wholly sporadic.

TOBACCO ISSUE EVERY TEN DAYS

All But Five Per Cent of
Army Smokes, Q. M.
Learns

Tobacco—An article of universal use,
inseparably connected with the idea of com-
fort and mental satisfaction.—Q. M. Di-
vision.

Your O. D. tobacco, of which you were
told last week, will be issued to you in
ten day lots. That is how the Q. M. has
settled the hardy navigators of the
smoke supply, to consist of four-tenths
of an ounce a day. The ten day issue will
therefore be a four-ounce package,
which, especially if you have been out
of it for awhile, is quite a lot of tobacco.

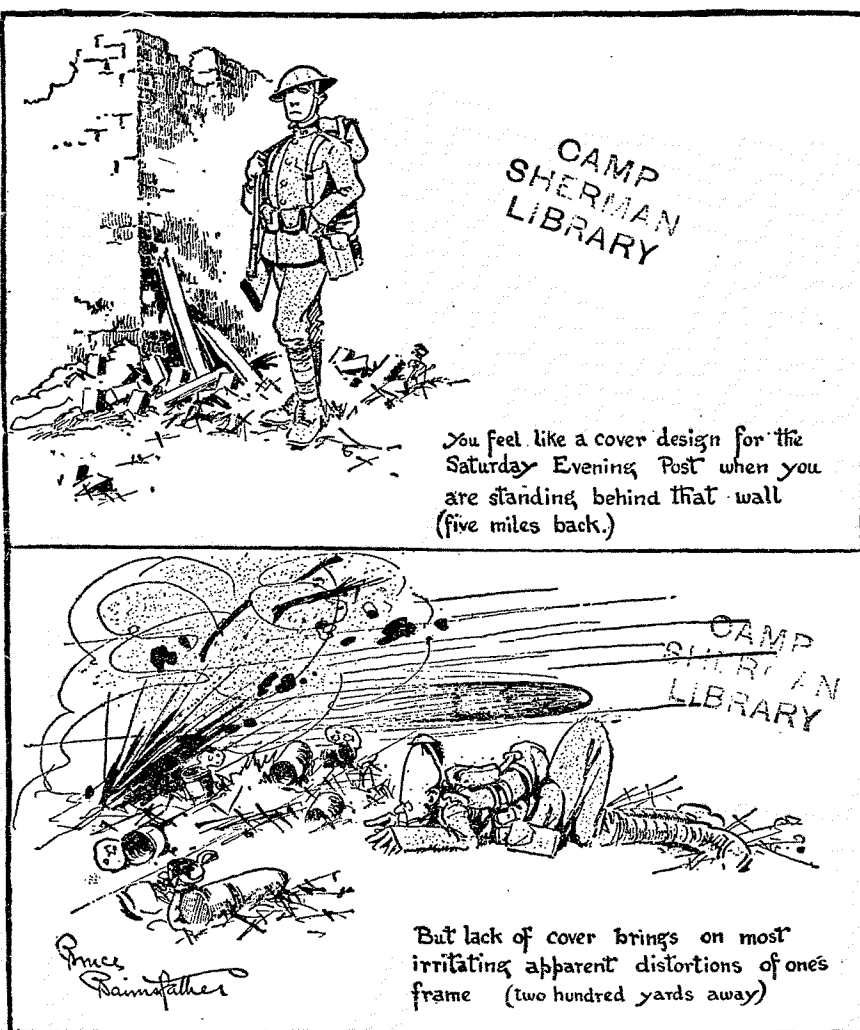
Something like 95 per cent of the
A. E. F. smokes, the Q. M.'s canvass shows.
The missing five per cent are not nurses.
They're just non-smoking males. If you
know any of them, well, it might be a
good thing to tip them off to the fact
that you smoke yourself.

The French soldier receives 100 gram-
mes of tobacco (about three and a half
ounces) every ten days. The British sol-
dier gets 40 cigarettes or from two to
three ounces of tobacco a week.

SHIP SCHOOL ON HUDSON

[BY CABLE TO THE STARS AND STRIPES.]
NEW YORK, May 30.—Newburgh—
began, Newburgh-on-Hudson—New
York, has started a night school course
for the boys of the course and the rivets,
for Newburgh-on-Hudson is nothing if
not patriotic. Newburgh-on-Hudson, be
it known, was at one time the G. H. Q. of
the American Non-Expeditionary Forces,
and was presided over by a well-
known chopper-down of cherry trees and
crosser of the Delaware. I am sorry I
cannot give the general's name, but the
censorship forbids.

THE STATUE—AND THE BUST



You feel like a cover design for the
Saturday Evening Post when you
are standing behind that wall
(five miles back.)

But lack of cover brings on most
irritating apparent distortions of one's
frame (two hundred yards away)

Capt. Bruce Bairnsfather, famous British war cartoonist and creator of Bill and Alf, has kindly
drawn two cartoons especially for THE STARS AND STRIPES. The second will be published
in a later issue. Capt. Bairnsfather has made two trips to the American front.

BETSY CRASHES, ELSIE SMASHES

Artillery Battery Names Its
Guns for Two Patri-
otic Women

Following a gallant custom of the
French Artillery, the boys of Battery
B in one of our own F. A. Regiments
decided to name their guns after those
whom they considered the outstanding
figures among the patriotic women of
American history.

Many were named but two were chosen.
The first was Betsy Ross, who, in
her little house in Philadelphia, made
for General Washington the first Ameri-
can flag. The second was Elsie Janis,
who, in the little huts of France, made
the first hit of the A. E. F.

"These guns are of the railway artil-
lery," the captain says, "and among
the most powerful in France, and the
names selected are now painted on the
carriages, where they will be a constant
inspiration in the future and, we hope,
a credit to their namesakes."

One of these two namesakes, who
probably never thought of herself as a
figure in American history at all, is just
back from a tour of the front where she
had a good many thrills, including the
thrill of finding her name in divisional
general orders.

There she delighted one of the bands
by turning drum major throughout a
long march, cheered up some young Ger-
man prisoners by talking to them in
their own tongue, and came away much
pleased by the news that Elsie Janis
2nd had just raised merry hell with a
German machine gun emplacement.

MANY SEEK GOVERNORSHIP

[BY CABLE TO THE STARS AND STRIPES.]
NEW YORK, May 30.—So many can-
didates have been announced or sug-
gested for the Republican nomination
for Governor of New York State that
anxious observers fear that every man
and woman of age will be running by
election time, and that no candidate
can expect more than one vote.

The Democratic candidates are not so
plentiful, but there are enough looming
above the horizon to promise an emi-
nently satisfactory shindy, with every
issue from prohibition to the war.

The only trouble with most of the
issues is that the candidates fear they
may have something in them that will
make them go off.

WOMEN VOTERS ENROLL

[BY CABLE TO THE STARS AND STRIPES.]
NEW YORK, May 30.—Some 278,000
women of New York City enrolled in
their first primaries. There was no ex-
citement. The anti-suffragists appeared
at the polling places with an "It'll-
do-it-though-it-kills-me" expression on their
faces and the bearing generally ascribed
to early Christian martyrs.

Long, learned articles are being writ-
ten on the enrollment results. Some
prove conclusively that they constitute
a great success. Others show incontro-
vertibly that they constitute a dismal
failure. You take your choice.

THE NEW GERMAN ATTACK

The third stroke of the German offensive—long expected as an inevitable
move—was finally delivered on the morning of Monday, May 27, a little less
than one month after the final check of the second stroke in the region of
Ypres.

The attack was made in two wings. The northern wing renewed hostilities
in the region of Ypres over a front of from ten to 15 kilometers. It cost the
Germans dearly in men lost and it came to nothing in ground gained.

The other attack was made in the region of the Aisne along an initial
front of 45 kilometers, and to this, the major attack, the Germans devoted no
less than 40 divisions, which means an army of some 600,000 troops.

Opposed to them were French troops and some English divisions which
had been transferred to that portion of the front after the submission of all
the Allied armies in France to a single command, and whose presence in that
part of the battlefield was not disclosed until the first communiqués reporting
the progress of the German advance.

That advance was rapid, though not so rapid as the advance made in March.
First the Aisne and then the Vesle were crossed, but always on a steadily nar-
rowing front. By Wednesday afternoon, the liaison between the French and
British troops was intact, the Allied line had receded, but nowhere had it been
pierced, and it was apparent that the advance was slowing down.

It was apparent, too, that either Sisson or Rheims or both must fall
before that advance could be pressed much further. One on one side, one on
the other, these two towns threatened the flanks of the new-formed, far-thrust
German salient.

By the end of the first 60 hours, the advance, at its greatest depth, had
made a territorial gain of 20 kilometers. It was such a territorial gain as
can always be made by an attacking army willing to pay the price in human
life.

Except for a new reliance on the tank as an engine of warfare, the new
German attack resembled closely the great offensive of March 21 not only in
the tactics employed but in the reckless hurling of troops into the fight. The
tactics employed in this new battle of the Aisne resulted in the same stag-
gering destruction of German life as marked the same tactics which cost the enemy
more than 500,000 soldiers in the first six weeks of his offensive.

It was because of that dismay that the enemy was obliged to let
four weeks run their course between the checking of his second stroke and the
launching of his third, a respite as valuable to the Allies as it was necessary
for the Germans. The attack was made at all because for the Germans it is
now or never.

The only question was when and where. It was made on a less strongly
defended portion of the Allied line and that portion was less strongly defended
for the simple reason that at no point in all that line between Rheims and
the sea could the Allies suffer considerable territorial loss with so little serious
consequences.

QUICK CHANGES FOR MEN IN LINE

Trucks Will Carry New
Clothes Right Up
to Trenches

If you tear the seat of your breeches
going through the barbed wire on a dark
night patrol, if some misplaced shrapnel
makes your blouse look like a 100 to 1
shot at a rummage sale, or if a grenade
blows a yard or two of O. D. out of your
shirt, don't worry—not about your
clothes, anyway.

For the Q. M. is right behind you, not
figuratively, but literally. The Q. M. is
arranging for an automatic issue of
clothing to the trenches that will mean
no waiting. Your own supply sergeant
isn't in it.

The arrangement now being devised
will be for men in the trenches only,
however. Once a man returns to his bil-
let, he will get his stuff in the regula-
tion way.

Big trucks laden with supplies will
set out from the railroads and go as
near the line as a truck can hope to go
with all its spare plugs staying together.
All the men in the line will have to do
is wear out their clothes, bring them up
to the truck, and get new ones.

PASS THE CORN WILLY

[BY CABLE TO THE STARS AND STRIPES.]
NEW YORK, May 30.—Nelson
Morris, the Chicago packing firm
head, has gone to Camp Grant, at
Rockford, Ill., with the quota of 41
men from Draft Board No. 13, and
is now a doughboy. He claims no
exemption from the draft, answer-
ing the question by saying:
"I want to be placed wherever I
will be of the most service to the
Government."

It is violating no confidence to
state that the Chicago papers will
soon be full of interviews with
young Mr. Morris on the subject of
"Corned Willy: How I Love It!"

GOT THE WRONG CHURCH

[BY CABLE TO THE STARS AND STRIPES.]
NEW YORK, May 30.—There's been
a terrible do-up at Hastings-on-Hud-
son. It seems that one of the village
painters was ordered to paint one
church and then went and painted
another.

The indignant painted congregation
accuses him of criminal camouflage,
while the equally indignant unpainted
congregation demands the delivery of
its goods. The persons are not talking
for publication, but the painter is re-
ported as slowly going mad.

YANKS TAKE VILLAGE IN SURPRISE ATTACK AND HANG ON TIGHT

LEAVES ARE ON AGAIN

Leaves are on again until further
notice. On May 27 all billets were
suspended throughout the A. E. F.,
and even men who had got as far
as the railroad station on their way
to Aix-les-Bains and other pleasant
billets were recalled and put to
work again.

Now the restriction is lifted—
partially. Leaves may be granted
to all American troops in France ex-
cept those serving with the British
and French. The moment an organ-
ization is ordered to that duty,
leaves discontinue for all concerned.

LONG TROUSERS LATEST DECREE OF ARMY TAILOR

Regulation Spiral Wraps
Will Still Be Worn,
However

NEW POCKETS FOR BLOUSE

Material Will Be Increased from
16 to 20 Ounce
Goods

BOOTS REALLY WATERPROOF

Three Kinds of Gloves to Be Issued—
Special Clothes for
Chauvins

Your tailor announces his winter open-
ing. Incidentally, he has a few new crea-
tions for summer and fall.

Your tailor, otherwise the Q. M., has
got a line—not of talk, but of wearables
—that is the result of several months'
experience showing just what happens to
Army clothes in the trenches, behind the
lines, and in the wear and tear of toil
in the bases.

Every alteration and new issue an-
nounced (and there are several) is the
outcome of a defect in wearing qualities
and bodily comfort or a worth-while
economy that did not become apparent
until the test of war had disclosed it.
And thereby stands proved the slogan of
the Army's tailor: "Your comfort and
well-being is our first concern." Hence the
new blouses, new trousers, new gloves,
new shoes, new boots and all the rest.

To begin at the bottom, the new shoe,
of which you have already heard, was
evolved after a winter's use of the old
shoe in trench warfare proved that it
lacked the qualities of wear and water-
proofness that a good shoe should have.
It had stood up beautifully in sham bat-
tles in the States, with dry ground un-
derfoot, but over here it was different.

New Shoe's Service Record

Briefly, the new shoe's service record is
this: Without inst, higher lasted, more
toe room (allowing the wearing of addi-
tional socks), toe plate projecting up over
end of sole, heavier heel plate, sole at-
tached in manner to prevent leaks, abso-
lutely waterproof. It has been tested at
an A. E. F. orthopedic hospital and a fine
report has been given it. It is estimated
that the new issue will reduce shoe re-
placements not less than 50 per cent.

Then there is a new boot. The boot
we had was thought to be excellent, but
trench use showed it wasn't the perfect
thing desired.

The new boot will be absolutely water-
proof inside and out—for perspiration
can easily follow the lining and ultimate-
ly rot the whole fabric unless the lining
itself is proofed. There is also an ankle
strap which will secure the boot to the
foot, so that no footwear can be lost
through getting caught in the mud and
sucking force of the unsuspecting wear-
er's leg.

In the hip boot the seam above the
knee has been changed to the back, so as
to do away with the discomforts of claf-
ing.

The most radical change is in the
breeches.

Funny thing about the new
breeches is that they aren't breeches.
They're trousers—plain, ordinary, com-
mon long trousers—almost. The end
where the foot comes out is narrower,
for one thing. The hips and knees are
full. The regulation spiral legging will
be worn over them just as it is worn
over the present issue.

The new trousers will obviate all the
defects of their predecessors—light
feet, impaired circulation, easily chilled
feet.

Heavier Cloth for Blouses

The new blouse will be of better ap-
pearance and shape and will bring the
wearer more warmth and comfort. The
cloth of both blouse and trousers will be
20 ounce instead of 16 ounce wool. The
pockets of the blouse will be cut-in in-
stead of patch.

The women gloves you wear next win-
ter will have such long wrists that the
wrists will be kept for you at home
had better be handed over to father. For
winter wear there is also provided a one-
fingered leather mitten, to be worn over
the woolen glove for warmth. In more
temperate seasons it will be used for
heavy leather working work.

Another leather working glove, this
one with five fingers, is designed for
the use of mounted organizations, motor
units, wagon and truck companies, steve-
dories and other honest working men.

A new slicker is now being tested in
the effort to provide an article absolutely
impervious to water. Before long a man
will have to bore holes in his shoes,
boots, steel Stetson and slicker if he ex-
pects any moisture to get through on him.

Special clothing will be provided mo-
torcycle drivers, tankers and team-
sters as follows: Kersey lined gabardine
breeches, muffer (for the man, not the
machine), and winter cap.

Neat Stroke at Cantigny Our First Assault in Force

REDUCE AWKWARD SALIENT

French Praise Work of Americans
in Brilliant Minor
Engagement

PRISONERS KEEP BIG SECRET

Pair Who Are Caught in Hun Raid
Hold Tongues Concerning
Plans for Advance

Our troops made their first attack in
force since America's entry into the war
when, on Tuesday of this week, they
stormed and captured the village of
Cantigny and reduced the disturbing
salient in the Allied line northwest of
Montdidier.

The battle was fought just a year to
a day after General Pershing and his
staff set sail from the harbor of New
York as the vanguard of the biggest
military expedition in American history.
It was launched on the second day of
the great German offensive of the Aisne.

In length of line involved, in num-
bers engaged and in magnitude of the
objectives contemplated, this battle,
when compared with the vast battle de-
veloping to the east, was but a minor
engagement. But within its limits, it
was a complete and striking success.

Brilliant, Say French

The attack won the description "bril-
liant" in the official French communi-
qué, and those who took part in it
earned the hearty applause of the
French officers, who were full of compli-
ments of the work done by their pupils
and Allies from overseas, in what they
call the "American Battle of Cantigny."

The village was taken, together with
its defenses to the north and south, in
an attack pressed to a depth of a kilo-
meter and a half along a front of two
kilometers and a half. The positions
thus captured were held. The Germans
counterattacked twice before the day
was done and four times the next morn-
ing, but the counterattacks were fruit-
less. In the prisoners' pen when the day
was done could be counted more than
200 captives, including three officers and
several non-coms.

The importance of the little village of
Cantigny can scarcely be measured by
its size. Its fall straightened out an em-
barrassing salient and took from the
enemy an ideal observation point from
which, with its command of the valley,
he could watch what was going on for
miles beyond our lines, and could direct
his fire accordingly.

Furthermore, it wrested from him a
network of cellars, all linked together,
particularly by a long tunnel under a
chateau in the southern part of the vil-
lage which might be described as the
citadel of Cantigny.

Every Convenience of War

The American attack was made with
all the new-fangled instruments of
modern warfare. Tanks, gas bombs,
flame-throwers, aeroplanes, smoke bar-
rage, machine guns, automatic rifles and
heavy trench mortar batteries played
their part in the battle of Cantigny.
What the Americans did not have of
their own they borrowed from the
French, for they were French tanks
which led the way in the early dawn
of Tuesday morning. French batteries
shared with the American in preparing
the path.

The attack was planned for weeks
ahead, each man was rehearsed in the
part he was to play, and when the great
day came each movement was made
within five minutes of the time-schedule
that had been drawn up long in ad-
vance. It was at 6:45 in the morning
that the first men advanced with a roll-
ing barrage ahead of them and "Go to
it, Yanks," as their battle cry.

In the anxious minds of those who
watched there was just one question.
Did the Germans know? Had they been
prepared? For on Monday morning two
of our boys had known what was
coming because they had been carefully
rehearsed in their part of it had been
taken prisoner in a trench raid. Had
those boys been made to tell by the
Hun's devilish methods of extracting in-
formation from unwilling persons in
their power?

That was the question, and in the
complete surprise with which the on-
rushing Yanks were received when their
barrage lifted could be read a resound-
ing negative. In all the new positions
that night there were cheers for the
two who, no matter what the pres-
sure, had told nothing.

Village Won in 35 Minutes

That answer could have been guessed
when, 35 minutes after the first ad-
vance, the Americans were in possession
of the village and the rest was a matter
of the uncut wire came back. "We're
here. Everything O.K." This message
was confirmed by the first report which
a swooping aeroplane brought back and
the first cheery word of reassurance
which came back on the leg of a cur-
rier pigeon.</